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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/695,365	10/28/2003	Gerhard Fritz Blohdom	HK-780	5960
24131	7590	09/25/2006	EXAMINER	
LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP			CRENSHAW, MARVIN P	
P O BOX 2480			ART UNIT	
HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480			PAPER NUMBER	
			2854	

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/695,365

Applicant(s)

BLOHDORN, GERHARD FRITZ

Examiner

Marvin P. Crenshaw

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on the amendment filed on 6/28/06.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 10 and 12 - 16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 10 and 12 - 16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rau et al.

With respect to claim 1, Rau et al. teaches an apparatus for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 1, 6) in an external drum exposer having an exposure drum for holding the printing plate (See col. 3, line 45) and the apparatus comprising an internal pipe (Fig. 3, 52) having a longitudinal axis disposed coaxially with an axis of the exposure drum and at least one rotary lead-through (58) fluidically communicating with said internal pipe for feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid directly into and out of said internal pipe such that a flow of the temperature-controlled liquid is confined within said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claim 7, Rau et al. teaches further comprising a temperature control unit (42) disposed in a path of the temperature-controlled liquid for keeping the temperature controlled liquid at a constant temperature.

With respect to claim 8, Rau et al. teaches wherein the temperature-controlled liquid is water (See col. 2, lines 67).

With respect to claim 14, Rau et al. teaches an exposure drum for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 3, 43) comprising an cylindrical body (Fig. 3) for holding the printing plate (See col. 3, line 45) and having an axis, an internal pipe (Fig. 3, 52) having a longitudinal axis disposed coaxially with said axis of said cylindrical body and feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid directly into and out of said internal pipe such that a flow of the temperature-controlled liquid is confined within said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claim 15, Rau et al. teaches the apparatus wherein the defined temperature of the printing late is maintained irrespective of an ambient temperature (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claims 1, 6 and 14, Since Rau et al. teaches a coolant is being fed into the exposure drum , it would be inherent that Rau et al. has a rotary lead-through (58) that is a two-way rotary lead-through disposed at one end of the exposure drum to provide an effective means for feeding the liquid under pressure to and from the conduit.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 3, 4, 9 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and in view of Feller et al.

With respect to claims 2, 3, 4 and 16, Rau et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15, except webs connected to the internal pipe and the webs are fabricated from a thermally conductive material.

Feller et al. teaches a cylinder, said internal pipe(13) and said webs(15) are fabricated from a thermally conductive material (See Col. 3, lines 50 – 55) and the internal pipe(13) and said webs (15) are fabricated from an extruded part.

It would have been obvious to further Rau et al. to have webs connected to the internal pipe the webs are fabricated from a thermally conductive material as taught by Feller et al. to provide an efficient means for maintaining a constant temperature of the printing material while printing.

With respect to claim 9, Rau et al. does not teach the temperature controlled liquid further containing at least one of a corrosion-prevention additive and an antifreeze additive however Fuller et al. teaches a coolant and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to know that a coolant contains an additive and the coolant is effective for controlling the temperature of the exposure drum.

Claim 5 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and in view of Vrotacoe et al.

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With respect to claim 5, Rau et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15, except an apparatus wherein a rotary lead through is located at a first and second end of the exposure drum

Vrotacoe et al. teaches an apparatus (Fig. 4b) comprising a rotary lead-through is disposed at a first end (Fig. 4b, location above 48) of the exposure drum (40) with which the temperature-controlled liquid (See col.5, lines 28) is led into said internal pipe and further comprising a further rotary lead-through (See Fig. 4a and See Col. 5,,lines 20 – 40) disposed at a second end of the exposure drum with which the temperature controlled liquid is led out of said internal pipe.

It would have been obvious to modify Rau et al. to have an apparatus wherein a rotary lead through is located at a first and second end of the exposure drum as taught by Vrotacoe et al. to provide an efficient means for maintaining a constant temperature of the exposure drum while printing.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and Feller et al. as applied to claims 1 – 3 above, and further in view of Marmin et al. Rau et al. as modified by Feller et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims except the thermally conductive material is aluminum. With respect to claim 10, Marmin teaches wherein the thermally conductive the thermally conductive material is aluminum (See col. 4, lines 36 – 40). It would have been obvious to further modify Rau et al. to have the apparatus wherein the thermally conductive the thermally conductive material is aluminum as taught by

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Marmin et al. because it is known to be very efficient in transferring heat.

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al in view of Hosokawa.

With respect to claim 12 and 13, Rau et al. teaches an exposer for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 1, 6) comprising an exposure drum (43) for holding the printing plate and having an axis and an internal pipe (52) disposed along said axis of said exposure drum and at least one rotary lead-through (58) fluidically communicating with said internal pipe for feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid directly into and out of said internal pipe such that a flow of the temperature-controlled liquid is confined within said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate(See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

Rau et al. does not teach an exposure head for exposing the printing plate.

Hosokawa teaches an exposure head (22) for exposing the printing plate.

It would have been obvious to further modify Rau et al. to have exposure head for exposing the printing plate as taught by Hosokawa to provide an efficient means for writing an image on the printing plate.

With respect to claims 12 and 13, Since Rau et al. teaches a coolant is being fed into the exposure drum , it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Rau et al. have a rotary lead-through (58) that is a two-way rotary lead-through disposed at one end of the exposure drum to provide an effective means for feeding the liquid under pressure to and from the conduit.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed June 23, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, Rau et al. teaches an apparatus for controlling the temperature of an exposure drum for holding a printing plate by using a liquid. Also, Rau et al. teaches feeding the liquid directly into and out of the pipe. Feller teaches the use of webs made from thermally conductive material.

With respect to applicant's newly added limitations, Rau et al. teaches a fluid entering directly into one end of a pipe (52) and exiting directly out the other end of the pipe (52) before it's fed to another pipe (55).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marvin P. Crenshaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-2158. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



MPC
September 18, 2006



REN YAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER